

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1898

## THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Today is the anniversary of the birth of Emperor William of Germany. Events make him in some respects, the most prominent man of the world. Napoleon III. in his day, apparently controlled the destinies of Europe. Fate handed this power over to the young Emperor.

While impulsive and dictatorial he stands for the integrity of the Fatherland.

Nor can he be censured if now in the interests of German prosperity, he follows the example of the great States of Europe, and secures a foothold in the Orient. It is the logic of modern foreign commerce.

If in advancing German commerce in the East, he suddenly awakens the Americans to a sense of their own needs, let us, even though we are a small community, salute the German flag, and its most respectable and able representative here, Mr. J. F. Hackfeld.

## PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND CUBAN SUFFERING.

Secretary of State, John Sherman, has made under the direction of President McKinley, a third appeal to the people of the United States, on behalf of the Cubans. We publish it in another column. The President takes an unusual course in this respect, in officially asking the people for aid. Perhaps it would be gratifying to the President, if all persons here, laying aside political differences for the time, would unite in some substantial testimonial to the Cubans. Even a hint from the President should be quite enough to put our charity in motion. Without any hint from us the President, while overwhelmed with work, found the time to protect the reciprocity treaty in the tariff bill.

The suffering of the Cubans is best illustrated by repeating the statement made the other day in this paper, that the loss from disease, and want of 17,000 persons in one year in this city, out of our population of 30,000, would parallel the loss in only one out of the many towns of Cuba.

If the President of the United States voluntarily appeals for aid, it should not be beneath the dignity of our own officials to follow his example.

## GETTING AT THE TRUTH.

Our evening contemporary, the Independent, misunderstands our position regarding the need in the past and in the present, of a Commission authorized by law to examine into the social and political condition of these Islands. Our contemporary believes in the appointment of such a Commission, before which, it says, the natives can give their "ideas" about things. The object of such a Commission would be to exclude "ideas," hearsay and opinions, and obtain facts only. Affidavits are of little value, because those who make them are not subject to close cross-examination. The testimony of a man on the witness stand, and his testimony in an affidavit are usually quite different.

Mr. Blount, for instance, states in his report that the missionaries caused the natives

to be restricted in their kulianas or homesteads to very small pieces of land. A personal examination of the natives themselves, would have disclosed the fact that they were serfs, and the lands they received were the free gifts of the King who treated them generously enough. Direct and positive testimony would show that he did this, under the influence of certain missionaries. In the absence of direct testimony, Mr. Blount allowed his ears to be stuffed with idle rumors and fishy stories.

Before such a Commission, the natives would tell the sad story of their disposition of their lands. A searching examination would bring out the positive evidence of their own rulers, Kamehameha III, IV, V, as to the capacity of the natives to rule themselves.

The small numbers of the whites on these Islands, make it especially important that their relations with the natives should be ascertained in such a way as to put them beyond dispute. And, fortunately, the more the native is made to testify to facts within his knowledge, the clearer becomes the justification of the acts of '93.

Many whites, who live here, are indifferent to the value of these facts, and truths, because they are here for profit and climate only. But there are people, who were born here, and were unreservedly committed to native Hawaiian rule. These should see to it that the facts which caused them to join in the overthrow, are clearly ascertained, and admitted by the natives.

The story of the relations everywhere of the Anglo-Saxon race to weaker races has been usually discreditable, in the matter of personal rights. Here only, has the Anglo-Saxon, voluntarily and willingly supported native rule, until it became insupportable.

On the side of law and personal rights, and the influence of the early missionaries upon the natives, the relation has been such as to stand the fiercest light. The story is romantic.

On the side of commerce and trade, it has been, since the days of Captain Cook, in its moral relations a blot on Christian civilization. It is useless to conceal it. At the same time the native is subject to the general laws which govern national growth and the crime of civilization against him does not justify him in claiming a restoration of that which he has foolishly thrown away.

## THE E. P.'S.

President Dole must have taken abiding comfort, while crossing the dreary Sierras, in reading in the pages of the S. F. Chronicle, what the Earnest Patriots of Fort street thought about his selfishness, and luke-warmness, and there must have been a moment of exhilaration, when he read that they were quite willing to kick him out if he did not do as he was told. He may have recalled Josh Billing's maxim: "I beleaf in zeal, but when it tries ten beat Dexter's time, then i think it wants watching as a mule's hind legg dus."

At the present moment, he is living within a stone's throw of the White House. He has already sat in the room which Mr. Lincoln occupied, when a lot of the zealous and "earnest patriots," of the day, tried to prevent his re-election, on the ground that he was incompetent, and another lot of the E. P.'s, at an earlier date told him that they would denounce him

through the land, if he did not at once proclaim the abolition of Slavery.

Mr. Dole may find some consolation, if the walls of the White House will talk to him. He may find also that the E. P.'s are merely the noble instruments in the hands of a Higher power, established in Front street to discipline him for his own good—and their's too.

President Dole must meet as best he can, the damning charge of receiving the Princess Kaiulani in his box at the opera house. It has unnecessarily goaded the E. P.'s to hanging up placards in reputable places, with the inscription on each: "We smell at rat," or as the Irishman put it: "We smell a rat. We see it brewing in the storm. We will nip it in the bud."

The pleasant amenities existing between President Dole and Princess Kaiulani, stand at present, on good sense and good breeding. There is no occasion for converting that harmless relation into a portentous and dangerous "rat." If persons allied to the Princess disturb that relation, Mr. Dole and his Cabinet will stand where they have always stood.

If the E. P.'s would work off the intense energy they are now spending in smelling out political rats, into developing a careful, extensive, and practical scheme of white colonization here, and have it ready for the next Legislature, they would really do a great and patriotic service, valuable beyond measure, annexation or no annexation.

## CUMING'S PREDICTION.

The predictions of Mr. P. A. Cuming, the geologicist freak, that these Islands are about to be submerged, are now published in many American papers. Mr. Lenhart of Kailua, Hawaii, writes to this paper that he has received anxious inquiries about these predictions from friends in the States. Fortunately, just at this moment Professor Agassiz arrives. No better authority exists for the correct knowledge of the working of the earth's insides. The unusual quiet of Kilauea is significant. The reckless boring of artesian wells, in the opinion of several of our local savants, has weakened the underpinning of the group, just as the boring of ants into the legs of chairs dangerously reduces their supporting capacity.

A submergence of Mr. Dillingham's land, to the extent of 50 acres near the harbor lines, to a depth of 35 feet, would give the Oahu Railway Company ample wharfage for a thousand years, and remove from Mr. Dillingham's mind those painful and gloomy estimates he now places on the moral character of the Cabinet.

Perhaps Professor Agassiz will advise us how to regulate the coming earthquake so that it creates a magnificent harbor, and lets the rest of the group remain in peace.

As Mr. Cuming says the Islands and the people will be wiped out, it must be for some adequate reason. Will it be in punishment for our sins? If so, what particular sin? The clergy will undoubtedly say, that it is our failure to fill in and make a pretty plaza near the sea wall of the harbor. Admiral Miller and the American Minister remain undisturbed, because, on the first rumbling sound, they will resort to the ships, and in due time, anchor over Tantalus.

## LIEUT.-COL. EAGAN'S LETTER.

Lieut.-Col. Charles T. Eagan, assistant commissary general of subsistence of the United States Army, has written a long and unusually able letter to Senator Morgan, on the annexation question. It presents the future sugar industry of the country in a new light. He states that more cane sugar for special purposes will be needed in the future, than the States can produce, so that the product of Hawaii will never compete with it. Whatever may be the growth of the beet sugar industry, it cannot meet this special requirement.

Colonel Eagan believes that the white man can labor in these Islands, and that there will be a large emigration from America.

His statements regarding the coffee industry are not as exact as they should be. He says that Hawaiian coffee is selling in San Francisco at

from 18 to 20 cents per pound. It is not selling at that price. He speaks of its superiority. What its commercial value will be in the great markets, is not yet fixed. The largest demand for the best coffee is for mixing and giving flavor to inferior grades, and to stuff like wheat and peas, and chickory used in adulteration. The coffee of the "masses" in America, today, is adulterated, though it is not injurious.

There must be no exaggeration about our coffee, or the money in it. There is a vast increase in coffee production, in many countries, and prices tend downward. At the same time, it is quite certain that its cultivation can be made profitable. But the word profitable has many meanings. There will, undoubtedly, be a reaction in the enthusiasm for coffee growing, within several years. The question of labor supply will soon be pressing. The scarcity of it has already been felt. To the cultivator of small areas, the necessity of it is not so pressing. The large cultivators may be in some jeopardy. But means will be found for utilizing the labor of children, at certain seasons. With the cultivation of coffee will go the cultivation of small fruits, and economic plants. Much experience has been already acquired in this business, and in a short time, he who proposes to engage in it, will not be at loss for intelligent instruction.

## A COMMERCIAL BATTLE.

Congress, in order to pay off the British and Canadians for refusing to aid in preventing pelagic seal hunting, has just passed a law forbidding the importation of seal skins into the United States.

Experience teaches what the result will be. The women of the United States will insist on having seal skins. The price will rise. The smugglers will do a magnificent business.

American citizens will have to pay extravagant prices. The smugglers will get rich. The seal skins will filter through 3,000 miles of border. If the Bering Sea skins cannot be distinguished from the Russian or the Japanese skins, there will be an immense increase in the importation from those countries. If the law stands there is no reason why sealers from Hawaii should not try the business.

The situation is, that the American woman will pay the "fines" for British obstinacy.

The purpose of the law is to force the British to terms. If the smugglers carry the goods through in sufficient quantities, the British will ask for no terms. If smuggling is prevented, the British merchants will demand that Canada come to an understanding with the United States. "It's an ill wind," etc. There is a rare chance for "deserving" smugglers to do a fine trade. In ancient times there would have been war over pelagic sealing. In modern times the nations play points on each other, and don't pull out the big bowie knives they keep in their boot legs.

## SOME NEW FACTS.

The Journal of Commerce (N. Y.), in its carefully thought out article on the annexation of these Islands, from which we quoted the other day, gives its readers some important facts to think about, which have not been before presented.

It states that the relations of the world's commerce are changing and must seriously affect the United States. The population of the States is increasing 1½ millions each year. The mining and manufacturing industries are drifting towards a vast expansion. Within 10 years past, more than 10 millions of new producers have had to depend for their earnings upon resources outside of planting and farming, and the number is increasing. In 15 years there will be 100 millions of people. There will be 60 millions of them dependent on non-agricultural industries. The grain production of other countries will drive many more to the manufacturing industries. The rapid progress to-

wards these events is as yet hardly noticed. The national necessities will be imperative. Foreign outlets must be secured. There must be access to the 400 millions of Chinese. No European powers can be allowed to stand in the way, or hamper the expansion of American commerce. Therefore the annexation of Hawaii is a necessity.

One asks why the shrewd Americans have not realized the situation before this time. The truth is that the vast body of intelligent merchants do not realize it yet. The expansion of trade has not been a pressing necessity, and men do not go about looking up problems that do not touch their pockets. The average man does not care to increase his load. He does not take care of his health until he begins to lose it. He does not raise his umbrella until the rain falls.

Many of the Americans begin to realize that in the struggle for trade, Europe may, without threats of war towards America, close up the opening for her possible trade. As the American looks westward, Hawaii lies across the line of vision.

Every merchant, whose goods are a glut upon the home market becomes interested, when the prospect of a foreign market is open to him. He raises his eyes and looks, then he sees, then he acts. How rapidly he moves we do not know. We shall hear about it shortly.

## BAD WEATHER.

## Steamers at Several Places Unable to Handle Freight.

The Inter-Island steamers are meeting with hard luck off Hawaii, Kauai and this Island. According to reports received by the steamer Lehua yesterday morning, the Iwalani was lying off Waipio gulch waiting for the weather to abate. The Ke Au Hou was at Kau in the same condition.

The Noeau brought reports to the effect that the James Makee was still weather-bound at Kauai. The weather at Kapaa was as bad as ever. The Kauai will be unable to get back until Sunday.

The Waialeale is now on the other side of this Island waiting for better weather. It has been impossible for her to get in at Kahuku.

## 1000 LETTERS.

## Mail Taken North From Here By a Japanese Steamer.

The Japanese steamer Riojun Maru, Moses master, sailed for Seattle, Wash., at 4 p. m. yesterday, taking about 1,000 letters from here.

Captain Moses expects to be about 10 days on the trip to Seattle. The calculation at present is to get the Riojun Maru back here again in March.

The Riojun Maru was about nine or 10 years ago, a neat boat, under the name of Port Hunter, running from Sydney to London. At the time of the Japanese-Chinese war, she was brought by the former nation.

## Circuit Court Notes.

Cecil Brown filed an inventory of the estate of Simon Roth yesterday. Mr. Brown is acting as temporary administrator during the absence of T. R. Walker. He finds real and personal property amounting to \$82,793.47.

William Kaapa denies the allegations set forth in the complaint of Kauilukoa to quiet title.

Kapulani has filed a denial to the complaint of Paoakalani in the action to quiet title.

Fred. W. Macfarlane and William H. Cornwall, executors of the will of Adelia Cornwall have presented their accounts to the Circuit Court for approval.

Judge Stanley decided yesterday that judgment should be entered for Mrs. Thomas Lack in the suit brought against her, as the owner of the property at 413 Fort street, by C. S. Desky. The suit was to recover damages resulting from an overflow of water from the floor above and dripping through the ceiling onto plaintiff's stock. Bruce Waring and Company brought suit against Mrs. Lack, claiming that the stipulation in their lease of the lower floor to keep the premises in repair could not be construed to refer to the second story. The defense set up negligence on the part of Bruce Waring Co., inasmuch as they knew that the pipe on the second story leaked several days previous to the night on which the damage had

been done, and they had failed to turn off a stop cock on the first floor.

H. Holmes, et al. have entered their plea in bar in the bill of quiet title brought by S. Ahmi.

J. F. Mendonca has filed a denial to the complaint of Cecil Brown and H. Hocke, trustees of the estate of J. W. Gay.

Ten days additional time has been agreed upon for the filing of Nelesant's bill of exceptions to the complaint in the ejectment suit brought by L. Nakoa.

The first annual account of S. K. Ka-ne, guardian of Kamai and Papihina, were filed yesterday.

Kupena Kaimana has filed a motion that C. H. Pulaa and J. H. Kaimana be adjudged to be in default in their suit. Judge Stanley has so ordered.

By stipulation the land dispute between Ninia, et al. and Elizabeth K. Wilder will be heard on January 31.

The final accounts of A. Z. Hadley, administrator of the estate of Anna M. Armstrong were filed yesterday.

Petition was made yesterday for the probate of the will of the late Charles T. Galick.

## SEWAGE PURIFICATION BY SOIL FILTRATION.

Filtration through the soil is regarded by M. Vincey of the French School of Agriculture as hygienically and economically the most perfect. The work is done through the nitric oxidation of nitrous organisms effected, independent of vegetation, by special microbes contained in the soil. The nitrates thus formed, combined with the very soluble bases contained in the earth, are taken up as foods by plants or carried off in drainage waters. The purifying quality of the soil is not augmented by the production of crops upon it. The siliceous sewer beds of Genevilliers, near Paris, dug up and ridged, without crops, are capable of absorbing and purifying 1,200,000 cubic meters of sewage per hectare (about two acres and a half) a year. Agriculture is regarded as of great importance in the economy of sewer beds, but not so much on account of its relations to purification as to the quantity of water which the ground can receive. The demands which the most thirsty crops can make upon the water constituents of sewage are, however, limited; and they absorb only a fraction of the amount poured upon the beds. M. Vincey's observations in the Agricultural Park of Asnieres indicate that forest land is capable of usefully purifying at least as much water as the natural meadow; and it results from all the experiments that, for a like soil and equal volumes of sewage, a smaller surface of meadow or forest is required than, for instance, of kitchen-garden crops. Siliceous soils and sands free from marl appear to have the highest purifying qualities. Limestone formations, marls, clays, etc., are inferior in these properties. The longer a soil has been purifying sewer water, the filter it becomes for continuing the work; for purifying irrigation multiplies the colonies of mineralizing ferments in the soil. Comparative examination of land in which the operation had been going on from 10 to 20 years and of soil that was virgin to the process showed that no nitrogen had accumulated in the earth in consequence of sewage irrigation. The smaller part of the mineralized matter passes into the crops, while the larger part is washed away.—Popular Science Monthly.

The Russian Admiralty have ordered a first-class battleship, of 12,670 tons displacement, to be laid down at the arsenal at Ujora. Great things are expected of the armor for this vessel, which it is said, is being constructed under a secret process. The Russian authorities have also in hand two "destroyers" of the Sokol type building in St. Petersburg, and a triple screw cruiser of the Russia type.—("Shipping World," London).

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures

## Scrofula,

which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

## Eczema,

a most offensive and uncomfortable affection of the skin, also due to impure blood.

## Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

## Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

## Catarrh,

which very often comes from a chronic affection of the circulation, is a constant offense to one's self and all his friends.

## Rheumatism,

which all authorities now attribute to various acidities in the blood, which this great blood purifier of the age, Hood's Sarsaparilla, corrects.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

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